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CAMBRIDGE, October 12.

A LIST of the Civil Officers lately appointed by the major Part of the Council of this Colony. The Places of Governor and Lieut. Governor being vacant. Continued from our last. pa. 812

Judge of Probate for the County of Suffolk.
Hon. Thomas Cushing, Esq;
Register of Probate. William Cooper, Esq;
Sheriff. William Greenleaf, Esq;

Coroners for the County of Suffolk.

James Robinson, Nathaniel Fisher,
Jacob Gould, David Capen,
Joseph Andrews, Samuel Leathbridge.
Abner Ellis,

Register of Probate for the County of Essex. Daniel Noyes, Esq;
Coroner for Essex. Moses Putnam.

Coroners for the County of Middlesex.

John Stone, David Brown.

Justices of the Peace and of the Quorum, for the County of Hampshire.

Samuel Mather, esq; Hon. Eldad Taylor, esq;
Joseph Hawley, esq; Edward Pincheon, esq;

Justices of the Peace for the said County.

Timothy Robinson, esq; Caleb Strong, jun. esq;
Timothy Danielson, esq; Noah Goodman, esq;
John Bliss, esq; Moses Dickenson, esq;
David Field, esq; Chauncy Brewer, esq;
Benjamin Mills, esq;
Judge of Probate. Samuel Mather, esq;
Register of Probate. Caleb Strong, jun. esq;
Sheriff. Elisha Porter, esq;
Coroners. Elijah Hunt, William Pyncheon, jun. Edw. Taylor.

Civil Officers appointed for the County of Plymouth.
Justices of the Peace and of the Quorum.

Hon. William Sever, esq; Nathan Cushing, esq;
Daniel Johnson, esq; John Thomas, esq;
Nathaniel Clap, esq; John Turrey, esq;
John Cushing jun. esq; Joseph Cushing, esq;
John Cotton, esq;

Justices of the Peace.

Lenalem Winslow, esq; David Jones, esq;
William Watson, esq; Edward Mitchell, esq;
Thomas Mayhew, esq; Richard Perkins, esq;
Josiah Cushing, esq; Ebenezer Sprout, esq;
Isaac Lothrop, esq; Joshua White, esq;
George Partridge, esq; Noah Ferrin, esq;
Nehemiah Thomas, esq; David Wing, esq;
John Turner, esq;
Judge of Probate. Hon. William Sever, esq;
Register of Probate. Joseph Cushing, esq;
Sheriff. Hon. James Warren, esq;

Coroners.

Andrew Croswell, jun. Increase Clap,
Stephen Sampson, Hawk Cushing.
Nehemiah Hammond, Samuel Oakman,
Samuel Savery, Josiah Smith,
Cornelius Sampson, David Jacob.
David Kingman,

Civil Officers appointed for the County of Barnstable.
Justices of the Peace and of the Quorum.

Hon. James Otis, esq; Nathaniel Freeman, esq;
Solomon Otis, esq; Richard Baxter, esq;
Joseph Otis, esq; Joseph Nye, jun. esq;
Daniel Davis, esq;

Justices of the Peace.

Elisha Doane, esq; Zenas Winslow, esq;
Joseph Doane, esq; Solomon Freeman, esq;
Joseph Robinson, esq; Jonathan Howes, esq;
Moses Swift, esq; John Atwood, esq;
Seth Freeman, esq; Benjamin Collins, esq;
Daniel Taylor, esq;
Judge of Probate. Hon. James Otis, esq;
Register of Probate. Nathaniel Freeman, Esq;
Sheriff. Enoch Hallett, esq;

Coroners.

George Lewis, Samuel Smith,
Josiah Davis, Benjamin Atkins,
Joseph Nye, Richard Sears,
Lemuel Pope.

Civil Officers appointed for the County of Bristol.
Justices of the Peace and of the Quorum.

George Leonard, esq; Hon. Walter Spooner, esq;
Timothy Fales, esq; Hon. R. Treat Payne, esq;
Ephraim Leonard, esq; Jerathmeel Bowers, esq;
James Williams, esq; George Godfrey, esq;
George Leonard, jun. esq; Benjamin Williams, esq;
Elisha Tobey, esq;

Justices of the Peace.

Ezra Richmond, esq; Robert Lifcomb, esq;
Aaron Kingsley, esq; Edward Pope, esq;
Benjamin Akin, esq; Thomas Durfee, esq;
Thomas Cobb, esq; John Digget, esq;
Zephaniah Leonard, esq; William Homes, esq;
Judge of Probate. George Leonard, esq;
Register of Probate. George Leonard, jun. esq;
Sheriff. Silvester Richmond.

Coroners.

Seth Pope, Nathaniel Leonard,
Philip Tabor, William Gooding,
Joshua Hathaway, David Williams,
James Luther, jun. Isaac Hodges,
Jonathan Ingalss, William Dean,
James Williams, jun. Elisha May.
Jonathan Cobb, the 2d. Joseph Gilbert.

County of York.

Justices of the Peace and of the Quorum.

Hon. Nat. Sparhawk, esq; Ruthworth Jordan, esq;
Hon. John Bradbury, esq; Joseph Storer, esq;
Hon. James Gowen, esq; David Sewall, esq;
Benja. Chadbourne, esq; James Sullivan, esq;
Charles Chauncy, esq;

Justices of the Peace.

Edward Cutt, esq; Humphrey Chadbourne, esq;
Joseph Simpson, esq; Ebenezer Sayer, esq;
Tristram Jordan, esq; Thomas Moody, esq;
Joseph Frye, esq;

Officers for the County of York.
Court of Probate.

Judge. Hon. John Bradbury, esq;
Register. David Sewall, esq;
Sheriff. Jotham Mculton, esq;

Coroners.

Edward Emerson Andrew Bradstreet.

Civil Officers appointed for the County of Nantucket.
Justices of the Peace and of the Quorum.

Josiah Coffin, esq; Ebenezer Coffin, esq;
Grafton Gardner, esq; Stephen Hussey, esq;
Caleb Bunker, esq;

Justices of the Peace.

George Gardner, 2d. esq; Josiah Coffin, jun. esq;
William Brook, esq;
Judge of Probate. Grafton Gardner, esq;
Register of Probate. Frederick Folgier.
Sheriff. John Gardner, 2d.

Justices of the Peace and of the Quorum for the County of Worcester.

Hon. Artemas Ward, esq; Edward Hartwell, esq;
Jedediah Foster, esq; John Caldwell, esq;
John Whitcomb, esq; Samuel Baker, esq;
Moses Gill, esq; Joseph Wheeler, esq;

Justices of the Peace for said County.

Charles Brigham, esq, Asa Whitcomb, esq;
Moses Marcy, esq; Israel Nichols, esq;
William Ayres, esq; Amos Singletary, esq;
John Stone, esq; Ebenezer Learned, esq;
Nathan Tyler, esq; Joseph Reed, esq;
Daniel Henshaw, esq; Paul Mandell, esq;
Israel Taylor, esq; Jonathan Ward, esq;
Thomas Leggett, esq; William Densmore, esq;
Ephraim Woolson, esq; Joseph Fay, esq;
Edward Rawson, esq; William King, esq;
Jonathan Grout, esq;

Judge of Probate for the County of Worcester.

Hon. Jedediah Foster, esq;
Register of Probate. Joseph Wheeler esq;
Sheriff. Simeon Dwight, esq;

Coroners for said County.

Thomas Gilbert, Nathaniel Longley,
Mark Lincoln, Reuben Taft.
John Black, Nathan Bridges.
John Fessenden,

Justices of the Peace and of the Quorum for the County of Berkshire.

Timothy Edwards, esq; William Whiting, esq;
Thomas Williams, esq; Charles Goodridge, esq;

Justices of the Peace for said County.

Daniel Brown, esq; William Clark, esq;
Theodore Sedgwick, esq; Elijah Brown, esq;
Lemuel Bernard, esq; Joshua Warner, esq;
Gideon Wheeler, esq;
Judge of Probate. Mark Hopkins, esq;
Sheriff. Israel Dickenson.

Coroners.

William Day, William Goodridge.

Justices of the Peace and of the Quorum.
For the County of Lincoln.

Hon. John Taylor, esq; James Howard, esq;
William Lithgow, esq; Nathaniel Twing, esq;
Jonathan Bowman, esq;

Justices of the Peace.

John Stinson, esq; Joseph North, esq;
Alexander Nichols, esq; Joseph Gardner, esq;
Abraham Prebble, esq; Alexander Campbell, esq;
James McCobb, esq; Benja. Woodbridge, esq;
Ezekiel Porter, esq; Samuel Herndon, esq;
Arthur Noble, esq; Benjamin Foster, esq;
Samuel Jordan, esq; Nathaniel Sinclair, esq;
Judge of Probate. Jonathan Bowman, esq;
Register. Roland Cushing, esq;
Sheriff. Charles Cushing, esq;
Coroner. Edward Bridge.

For the County of Cumberland.
Justices of the Quorum.

Hon. Jer. Powell, esq; Enos Mason, esq;
Jedediah Prebble, esq; William Symonton, esq;
Hon. Enoch Freeman, esq; Aaron Hinkley, esq;
Solomon Lombard, esq;

Justices of the Peace.

David Mitchel, esq; Samuel Freeman, esq;
William Thompson, esq; Samuel Thompson, esq;
William Gotham, esq; Nathal. Porrington, esq;
John Lewis, esq; William Silvester, esq;
Richard Codman, esq; Nathaniel Jones, esq;
Peter Noyes, esq; Joshua Fabyan, esq;
William Allen, esq;
Judge of Probate. Hon. Enoch Freeman, esq;
Sheriff. John Waitt, esq;
Coroners. Thomas Scales, Benjamin Mussey.

To the Printers of the New-England Chronicle, &c.

WHEN the civil and political rights of a free people have been daringly invaded, by open violence on one hand, and basely defeated and betrayed by treacherous friends on the other against whom no prudence can guard, no courage can defend us—when their indignation has increased in proportion to the wrongs they have suffered, and they are roused to resistance by repeated insults, their situation is really alarming. Every measure they pursue for obtaining peace and security, is important, and may be fatal. Their vigorous exertions are marked with the opprobrious term of Rebellion, and if they fail in the cause, their death will be doubly ignominious. There is such a period of difficulty and danger in the history of almost every nation. There may be such a one in the annals of this country. Let us suppose it arrived. On one side the rights of the Colonies have been repeatedly, flagrantly violated. They have petitioned and remonstrated in vain. They have been stigmatized, they affirm, by a venal Parliament, as factious and discontented. The best of P[illegible] has descended to share the narrow views and interests of his servants. He has adopted their impotent menaces, and the fatal malignity of their Passions. He has taken a decisive, personal part against his Colonies and rejected their humble petitions with contempt. They have followed the glorious example of other states, and ceased to confine their resentment to a submissive representation of their wrongs. They have renounced the forms of the constitution, and appealed to that high Being who confers the rights of humanity, whose gifts it were impious to surrender. They are now ready to meet their S[illegible]n in the field, in defence of that liberty, which they received from their fathers, which is the support of his throne, and the birthright of his subjects. The circumstances to which they are reduced will not admit of a *disgraceful* compromise. They despise those indecisive, qualifying measures, which render his government ridiculous, and will reject them with contempt. They have too much understanding and spirit to be intimidated by the frowns of a K[illegible] or the insignificant threats of his favourites. Nothing less than a formal repeal of the acts which strike at the vital principles of the constitution, together with ample satisfaction for the havoc of his friends, can heal the wound they have received, nor will any thing less be accepted.

On the other hand, I am convinced, that his M[illegible]y's heart and understanding have been so biassed in favour of the abilities of his worthy servants, that nothing less than *his own* misfortunes can convince him. Even this *dernier resort* of his subjects to arms, this resolution which despair alone could dictate, has failed to flash conviction upon minds blunted by prejudice, impenetrable to truth. When a man is resolved to believe, the very absurdity of the doctrine confirms him in the faith. Contracted understandings can draw proofs of victory from a defeat, and find an earnest of future prosperity in the absolute ruin of their affairs. The K[illegible]'s *friends*, as his favourites emphatically stile themselves, to cover the stain of former Rebellions, resolve to pursue that system which has reduced them to a situation so miserable that they cannot do wrong without ruin, nor right without affliction. They still resolve to see the liberties of America at their feet. That constitution which their ancestors failed of subverting at Culloden, they attack more fiercely at St. James's, under the patronage of the best of P[illegible] In these circumstances it is important to inquire in what manner a brave and a free people should improve their advantages,—in what manner they ought to resent the insults they have already received, and guard against future indignities.

The condition of this country, whatever light it is viewed in, merits attention.—It is not to my purpose, nor is it my province, to consider it *minutely*. As its circumstances are difficult and dangerous, we feel them, as they are favourable I wish they may be improved. On this subject I mean to communicate my sentiments more fully than I have hitherto attempted. I have been charged with representing the best of princes in a contemptible light, with encouraging principles of independence and endeavouring to cut off the possibility of an honourable compromise. I have a claim to the candid interpretation of my country. I speak to the collective body of the people; upon the most obvious principles of policy and prudence, we ought to adopt and pursue decisive, vigorous measures. We ought to do it instantly. The members of the community should be directly employed as their various inclinations dispose them, for the advantage of the common cause. By serving their *interests*, they essentially serve us.

No man condemns more sincerely than I do, that wretched plan of policy, which has exasperated the people, and alienated their affections from the S[illegible]n. His M[illegible]y is undoubtedly possessed of many private good qualities. But his *private* virtues have been the source of his misfortunes. With the greatest benevolence and the best intentions, his throne, through the folly and treachery of his servants, has been constantly surrounded with the reproaches and complaints of his subjects. I am far from suspecting his M[illegible]y of any design upon the liberties of the people. If he has been persuaded to take a[illegible]h unworthy, personal part against his colonies, I attribute it to that inoffensive simplicity, which guards the K[illegible] against a thousand daggers. I impute his own disgrace and the wretched situation of his affairs, to the pernicious principles he imbibed in his youth, and the fatal influence of *designing favourites*. These worthy men have given him many singular proofs of their abilities; I am not therefore surprised at his peculiar attachment to the avowed enemies of the house of Ha[illegible]r. But by advancing them to the first posts in government, he has unfortunately elevated the mark at which his people direct all their contempt and detestation. Though his M[illegible] has made a public surrender, a solemn sacrifice, in the face of the whole world, not only of the interests of his subjects, but of his own personal reputation, by abandoning the duties of a Monarch, to a set of men, whom the people have long since discarded as unworthy their confidence: Tho' he is satisfied with the wretched formalities of a K[illegible] and has sullied the dignity of the Crown, which his predecessors have worn with honour: Tho' his life has been a uniform course of shameless obedience to his servants, and a gross neglect of the complaints of the people; still I wish to consider him as the first magistrate, and separate the virtues of the man from the vices of his government. I would make a due allowance for the prejudices of education. There has been something most singularly unfortunate in the life of our most precious Sovereign. Accustomed, from his earliest infancy, to despise his own understanding, and rely on that of his *friends*, he seldom presumes to comprehend the depths of their policy, and implicitly confirms

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(1) See Parliaments addresses, pa. 710. Lim. see our rights pa. 1089, 1228.
(2) see indexes, under petitions, & remonstrances.) see indexes, under Parliaments Answers, & addresses, & speeches in Parliament.
(3) Princes.
(4) see indexes, under King, & Crown, pa. 749, &c.
(5) see petitions, page 656, 791.
(6) see pa. 843.
(7) Sovereign.
(8) see Army of the United Colonies, in index, under that head.
(9) King (10) see indexes, under Army British.
(11) Majesty. (12) The Pillars of English Liberty, see pa. 816.—Bill of Rights, pa. 1058, Vol. 2. & see Cresis, pa. 740, &c. (14) see Character of his Favorites, & the Junto, Cresis pa. 740, &c.
815 Magna Charta, pa. 790, 1050,—petition of right & List of British Grievances, pa. 532, Vol. 2, & pa. 549,—
(13) see pa. 800. ¶ see Title of the Act appointing them, pa. 797. ¶ see list of Grievances, pa. 971. ¶ see indexes, under Towns, Counties, Assembly, Representa. Congress, Continental, & Provincial, Soldiers, Viewing of the Country, Army of the United &c.

(a) See index, under Congress Continental. (16) See list of some of the Refugees, pa. 679. (a) See pa. 728, &c. (b) See pa. 784, &c. (15) See indexes, under Gage. (c) See index, under Washington. (d) See pa. 804.

(1) See address, pa. 10 of King's (2) See page 349, vol. 2. (3) See index, under Mansfield. (4) See index, under North. (5) Princes. (6) See index, under Speeches, & Messages. (7) See index, under Wedderburne. (8) Majesty. (9) See index, under Town, County, Assembly, Representatives, Congress, Continental, & Provincial, Proceedings of the Council, & Army under the United Col.s Preso-lutes. (10) See list of Grievances, pa. 971.

confirm what they, in their profound wisdom, dictate. Does the cunning Lord Mansfield pronounce the colonies in rebellion? The K—g gratefully eccheos the same language. Does the amiable Lord North blusteringly declare, in the House of Commons, "that he will not treat with America 'till he sees her at his feet?" The best of P—(5) steps forward, and delivers the same important doctrine from the throne.(6) Does the faithful and truly Wedderburne cry havoc? I am sorry, says the best of P—(5)—, that the times require it, but the refractory colonies must be subdued.(6) Thus, whatever be the language and views of his servants, however absurd and impracticable, this M—(8)— adopts them with all their blunders. They have now reduced him to the most deplorable of all situations, that of chusing out of a variety of difficulties; but whatever way he turns himself, he is sure to meet with perplexity and distress. Let them, on as they have begun, and I think simplicity itself cannot much longer be missed. At present I regard the K—g as the creature of the constitution.(9) I would pay him the personal tribute of allegiance. But if he persists to shelter himself under the forms of his parliament and sets his people at defiance(6) if he is determined to support the ministry who have almost ruined his affairs, the time may not be far distant when he will cease to be considered even as the seminal Sovereign of America. His M—(8)— seems to have forgot that period of our history (if he ever knew it), when the New-England colonies refused to issue legal process in the name of one of his predecessors. Should that period return in the reign of the best of Princes, it would endanger his establishment and ruin his peace of mind forever.—— His security is that of his people in every part of his dominions. They are all equally intitled to the liberties(9) of Englishmen, and the protection of the Sovereign. When he withdraws the one, and his friends attack the other, they should be informed, that three thousand miles of ocean lay between them and us. That they cannot govern as they please. That it is the eternal condition, annexed to great empires, that to govern at all, the extremities should be held with a loose rein: Strain the cord and the band of empire is broken. Nature has said it, and experience confirms it. And though they can send their thunder to remotest worlds, we despise the plan which must be widely separated from the execution, which the furious elements conspire to defeat.(1)

(The Remainder in our next.) pa. 819.

Last Thursday fi'nnight arrived at New-York the Halifax Packet, in 7 Weeks from Falmouth, by whom we have the following Advices.

LONDON.

July 25. Four more men of war are ordered for the American station as soon as they can be fitted out, of which Commodore Shuldham is to have the command. This appointment took place at the Admiralty Board on Friday last.(12)

Extract of a Letter from Chatham, July 8.

"The Milford frigate, of 28 guns, is put out of commission, being too rotten to proceed to sea; and the Centurion, a new ship of 50 guns, is put into commission at this port, in her room.

"On Saturday the Roebuck, a new ship of 44 guns, was put into commission here, as was, on the same day, the Liverpool frigate, of 28 guns. The above ships are said to be going to America."(12)

July 28. Wednesday orders were sent to Hanover for four Regiments of Hanoverians to hold themselves in readiness to embark for America, and yesterday several transports sailed from the River to take the above troops on board.(11)

It is whispered, if any Hanoverian(11) Regiments are ordered to America, the King of Prussia will march an army of Prussians into Hanover.

The Americans load their rifle-barrel guns with a ball fit almost in four quarters, which, when fired out of those guns, breaks into four pieces, and generally does great execution.(13)

Yesterday both Houses of Parliament met, pursuant to their last prorogation, and were further prorogued by the Lord Chancellor to Thursday the 14th of September. The Lords Commissioners present, were, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Lord Rochford.

August 1. By a letter from a gentleman of character in Connecticut, we learn that the 6000 men voted by that government, were raised in ten days.(15)

This morning a fresh draught of men was made on the parade from the 31 regiment of foot, to embark immediately to reinforce General Gage's army in America.(11)

Yesterday Lady Dunmore, and her five Children arrived in town from Virginia.

A private letter from Boston says, "No words can describe the dreadful scene of misery of that unhappy town. The shrieks of the women, the cries of the children, the dying groans of the wounded, and the want of provisions, would extort a tear from even the eye of a Nero."(14)

August 2. Orders are given for 400 horses to be sent over, with their provender, to Boston, for the use of the King's troops, to sail with all expedition.(11)

It is said that General Howe will be appointed to the command of Boston, in the Room of General Gage.(11) See index, under Howe.

This morning a commission passed the Great Seal of England, constituting and appointing General Gage, to be Captain General and General Governor over all North-America. *A hum.*

We are assured it is under consideration to form a Parliament, or General Council, for all the Provinces in America, something similar to that of Ireland, the Governors and some principal Officers to form an Upper House. *A hum!*

PHILADELPHIA, October 2.

The following Letters are published by order of the Hon. Continental Congress.

Head Quarters, Cambridge, August 11, 1775.

SIR,

I Understand that the officers engaged in the cause of liberty and their country, who by the fortune of war have fallen into your hands, have been thrown into ferriminately into a common jail, appropriated for felons—that no consideration has been had for those of the most respectable rank, when languishing with wounds and sickness—that some of them have been even amputated in this unworthy situation.

Let your opinion, Sir, of the principle which actuates them be what it may, they suppose they act from the noblest of all principles, a love of freedom and their country. But political opinions, I conceive, are foreign to this point. The obligations arising from the rights of humanity, and claims of rank, are universally binding and extensive, (except in case of retaliation.) These, I should have hoped, would have dictated a more tender treatment of those individuals, whom chance of war has put in your power.(15) Nor can I forbear suggesting its fatal tendency to widen that unhappy breach, which you, and those ministers under whom you act, have repeatedly declared you wish to see for ever closed.

My duty now makes it necessary to apprize you, that for the future I shall regulate my conduct towards those gentlemen, who are or may be in our possession, exactly by the rule you shall observe towards those of ours, now in your custody.(11)

If severity and hardship mark the line of your conduct, (painful as it may be to me) your prisoners shall feel its effects, but if kindness and humanity are shewn to ours, I shall with pleasure consider those in our hands only as unfortunate, and they shall receive from me that treatment, to which the unfortunate are ever intitled.

I beg to be favoured with an answer, as soon as possible, and am,

Sir, your very humble Servant,

His Excellency General Gage.(15) G. WASHINGTON.(c)

Boston, August 13, 1775.

SIR,

TO the glory of civilized nations, humanity and war have been compatible; and compassion to the subdued is become almost a general system.

Britons, ever pre-eminent in mercy, have outgone common examples and overlooked the criminal in the captive. Upon these principles your prisoners, whose lives by the laws of the land are destined to the cord, have hitherto been treated with care and kindness, and more comfortably lodged than the King's(10) troops in the hospitals; indiscriminately it is true, for I acknowledge no rank, that is not derived from the King.

My intelligence from your army would justify severe recrimination, I understand there are of the King's faithful subjects, taken some time since by the Rebels, labouring like Negro slaves to gain their daily subsistence, or reduced to the wretched alternative, to perish by famine, or take arms against their King and country.—— Those, who have made the treatment of the prisoners in my hands or of your other friends in Boston, a pretence for such measures, found barbarity upon falsehood.

I would willingly hope, Sir, that the sentiments of liberality, which I have always believed you to possess, will be exerted to correct these misdoings. Be temperate in political disquisition; give free operation to truth, and punish those who deceive and misrepresent, and not only the effects, but the causes, of this unhappy conflict will be removed.

Should those under whose usurped authority you act, controul such a disposition, and dare to call severity retaliation, to God who knows all hearts, be the appeal for the dreadful consequences.—— I trust that British soldiers, asserting the rights of the state, the laws of the land, the being of the constitution, will meet all events with becoming fortitude. They will court victory, with the spirit their cause inspires, and from the same motive will find the patience of martyrs under misfortune.

Till I read your insinuations in regard to ministers, I conceived that I had acted under the King; whose wishes, it is true, as well as those of his ministers, and of every honest man, have been to see this unhappy breach for ever closed; but unfortunately for both countries, those, who long since projected the present crisis, and influence the councils of America, have views very distant from accommodation.

I am, Sir, your most obedient, humble Servant,

George Washington, Esq; (c) (15) THOMAS GAGE.

Head Quarters, Cambridge, August 19, 1775.

SIR,

I Addressed you on the eleventh instant in terms which gave the fairest scope for the exercise of that humanity and politeness, which were supposed to form a part of your character.(15) I remonstrated with you on the unworthy treatment shewn to the officers and citizens of America, whom the fortune of war, chance, or a mistaken confidence, had thrown into your hands.(11)

Whether British or American mercy, fortitude, and patience, are most pre-eminent—whether our virtuous citizens, whom the hand of tyranny has forced into arms, to defend their wives, their children, and their property, or the mercenary instruments of lawless domination, avarice and revenge, best deserve the appellation of rebels, and the punishment of that cord, which were affected clemency has forborn to inflict; whether the authority under which I act, is usurped, or founded upon the genuine principles of liberty, were altogether foreign to the subject. I purposely avoided all political disquisition; nor shall I now avail myself of those advantages, which the sacred cause of my country and of liberty, and human nature give me over you, much less shall I stoop to retort and invective. But the intelligence you say you have received from our army requires a reply. I have taken time, Sir, to make a strict inquiry, and find it has not the least foundation in truth. Not only your officers and soldiers have been treated with a tenderness due to fellow-citizens and brethren, but even those execrable parricides, whose councils and aid have deluged their country with blood, have been protected from the fury of a justly enraged people.—— Far from compelling or permitting their assistance, I am embarrassed with the numbers who crowd to our camp, animated with the purest principles of virtue, and love of their country. You advise me to give free operation to truth, to punish misrepresentation and falsehood. If experience stamps value upon counsel, yours must have a weight, which few can claim. You best can tell how far the convulsion, which has brought such ruin on both countries, and shaken the mighty empire of Britain to its foundation, may be traced to these malignant causes.

You affect, Sir, to despise all rank, not derived from the same source with your own. I cannot conceive one more honourable, than that, which flows from the uncorrupted choice of a brave and free people, the purest source, and original fountain of all power. Far from making it a plea for cruelty, a mind of true magnanimity and enlarged ideas would comprehend and respect it.

What may have been the ministerial views, which have precipitated the present crisis, Lexington, Concord, and Charlestown can best declare.(15) May that God, to whom you then appealed, judge between America and you. Under his providence, those, who influence the councils of America, and all the other inhabitants of the United Colonies, at the hazard of their lives, are determined to hand down to posterity those just and invaluable privileges which they received from their ancestors.

I shall now, Sir, close my correspondence with you, perhaps forever. If your officers, or prisoners, receive a treatment different from what I wished to shew them, they and you will remember the occasion of it. I am, Sir, your very humble Servant,

General Gage.(15) G. WASHINGTON.(c)

(13) See index, under Army of the United Colonies. (14) See index, under Town of Boston. (10) See list of English Grievances, pa. 682, Vol. 2. & pa. 540, & Cruis, pa. 740, &c. (11) See indexes, under Troops, British. (12) See indexes, under Men of War. (1) See index, under Army of the United Colonies.

John Andrew, *Goldsmith*,

Nearly opposite the Sign of the Anchor, in CAMBRIDGE,

MAKES and Sells all Sorts of Goldsmith's Work, cheap for Cash.

N. B. Cash given by said Andrew for old Silver and Gold, at his Shop in Cambridge, and at the Sign of the Gold Cup in Boston.

LOST, or stolen from the Subscriber, On the 4th Instant, now lying on Prospect-Hill, and belonging to Capt. James Chambers's Company of Riflemen, a large face silver WATCH, the Maker's Name Wm. Ransom, London, the Number forgot, but somewhat above 1500, with a spotted face and white silk Chain to it, and a steel Key, likewise a steel Seal, set in Brass. Whoever procures said Watch, so that the Owner may have it again, shall have two Dollars Reward, paid by

September, 1775. JOHN STAFFORD.

LOST between Medford and Cambridge, the upper Part of a Prospect-Glass. Whoever has taken it up will leave it at Col. Glover's Quarters, near Mr. Stow's Tavern in Cambridge, shall receive one Dollar Reward.

Cambridge, October 11, 1775.

TAKEN up near Winnisimit Ferry, a Pocket-Book, with some Money and Accounts. The Owner may have the same paying Charges, by applying to PAUL DODGE at Chelsea.

LOST, between the Commissary-General's Store and the Bridge in Cambridge, a double leather Pocket-Book lined with stript Horn Cloth, containing five twenty Dollar Connecticut Bills, and a Meddore, with several Notes of Hand. Whoever returns the same to me the Subscriber, or to Mr. Daniel Brown, at the Commissary-General's Store, shall receive Two Dollars Reward. CHARLES WILLIAMS.

Cambridge, 9th October, 1775.

STRAYED or stolen from the Subscriber at Winter-Hill, on the 29th of September last, a dark bay Horse about 14 Hands high, with a hog'd Main, one white hind Foot, his Legs, Tail and Main almost black, paces and trots, but is most to his Pace, and travels very easy. As the Horse is supposed to have been stolen, any Person who will apprehend the Thief and secure the Horse for the Owner, shall have Twenty Dollars Reward, and all reasonable Charges paid. If the Horse only be secured, a good Reward, with all Charges, shall be paid by

October 7, 1775. JOHN SULLIVAN.

STRAYED or stolen from me the Subscriber at Roxbury, a horse Colt, 3 Years old and upwards, a sorrel, a white Stripe down his Face, and four white Feet, hind fore Foot not so white as the rest. Whoever will bring the same to Sutton Iron Works, or to Capt. Bolter, at Roxbury, in Col. Learned's Regiment, shall have two Dollars Reward, and all necessary Charges paid by SILAS HAZELTINE.

Roxbury, September 13, 1775.

STRAYED or stolen out of a Pasture belonging to Dr. Davis, near Col. Learned's Quarters, a bay Mare with a black Mane and Tail, carries her Head and Tail very high, paces altogether, no Sheers on behind, about 14 Years old and about 14 Hands and half high, scarred upon the right Buttock, by a Kick of a Horse. Whoever will take up said Mare and convey her to the Subscriber, shall have one Dollar Reward, and all necessary Charges paid by me, SAMUEL CURTISS,

Captain in Col. Learned's

STRAYED or stolen from Lechmere Point, 4 or 5 Days ago, a black Horse, about 15 Hands high, 6 Years old, trots chiefly, has a small Gaul on the right Side of his Back, has new Shoes on his fore Feet, and old ones behind. Whoever will inform the Subscriber, Lieutenant in General Learned's Regiment, where said Horse may be found, so that he may have him again, shall have Two Dollars Reward, and all necessary Charges paid. WILLIAM LYON.

Cambridge, October 11, 1775.

STRAYED or stolen out of the Pasture of Mr. Stephen Wait of Malden, last Monday Night, a bay Horse, 14 Hands high, paces chiefly, a little gaul'd on the near Side under the Saddle, and somewhat chafed with a curb Bridle, one of a long Tail and Mane, almost black, one hind Foot white, and a common spry going Mare. Whoever will take up said Mare and convey her to said Wait, or to Mr. Kettle's Tavern in Malden, or to Major Fuller's in Newton, shall have Six Dollars Reward and all necessary Charges paid, by SAMUEL LILLY.

Cambridge, September 22, 1775.

North-Yarmouth, October 4, 1775.

RUN away from Dr. Edward Russell, a Time past, an Apprentice Boy, named Neal Peacock, about old, had on two stript Jackets and leather Breeches, &c. Whoever will return said Runaway to his Master, shall have a Reward.——Masters of Vessels and all others, are hereby cautioned against concealing, entertaining and carrying off said Boy.

Beverly, October 9, 1775.

THE second Publication of B. Jones, Esq; and Mr. Haskall, notwithstanding the many groundless and ill-natured Assertions and Reflections it contains, would have been treated with silent Contempt, had not a Charge of Falsehood rendered some Notice of it necessary.

I now declare that there was a Bargain subsisting between Mr. Haskall and myself at the Time I first saw their Memorial, and never said to the contrary, in public or in private. But in Addition in this Respect, they have made use of a Falsehood to support a Falsehood upon me.

Whenever the Attestation of more than 60 Freeholders in Support of all they have advanced," shall be made, I expect to be duly notified of Time and Place, in order that I may be present that the whole Truth may appear.

In order that the Publick may no more be troubled with private Dispute, and that it may be put upon an Issue which will meet with the Approbation of every honest Man, I now declare Readiness and Desire of referring all Matters in Dispute between us to any impartial Tribunal whatever. As I am desirous of having my Conduct, and that of my Opponents, appear to the Publick in a true Light, I hope this Proposal will be complied with. Till it is, I doubt not the Publick will treat their assertions and false Charges with just Contempt.

JOSI. BATCHELDER.

THOSE that are indebted to the Estate of WILLIAM WHITE, Esq; late of Boston, *deceased*, are desired to pay the same to PHILLIPS WHITE, of Southampton in the Province of New-Hampshire. He hereby gives Notice, that he intends to be at Menotomy, near Cambridge, the 14th and 15th Days of November next, at the House of Mr. Benjamin Cutler, Innholder, where it may be convenient for many of said Debtors to attend.

To be sold to the highest Bidder, on the 16th Day of said Month at 4 o'Clock, Afternoon, at the House of Capt. William Greenleaf, Innholder in Haverhill,—Two Pieces of Land in said Town. Said Land belongs to the aforesaid Estate to Creditors of said deceased at the Time and Place of Sale. October 9th, 1775.

LONDON.

Whitehall, July 25. THIS morning arrived Capt. Chadds of his Majesty's ship Cerberus, with the following letter, from the Hon. Lieut. General Gage, to the Earl of Dartmouth, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

Copy of a letter from the Honourable Lieutenant Governor Gage to the Earl of Dartmouth, dated Boston, June 25, 1775.

My Lord,

I Add to acquaint your Lordship of an action that happened on the 17th instant, between his Majesty's troops and a large body of the rebel forces.

An alarm was given at break of day, on the 17th inst. by a firing from the Lively ship of war; and advice was soon after received that the rebels had broke ground, and were raising a battery on the heights of the peninsula of Charlestown against Boston town. They were plainly seen at work, and in a few hours, a battery of six guns played upon their works. Preparations were instantly made for landing a body of men to drive them off, and ten companies of the grenadiers, ten of light infantry, with the 5th, 38th, 43d, and 52d battalions, with a proportion of field-artillery, under the command of Major General Howe and Brigadier General Pigot, were embarked with great expedition, and landed on the peninsula without opposition, under the protection of some ships of war, armed vessels, and boats, by which first the rebels were kept within their works.

The troops formed as soon as landed; the light infantry posted on the right, and the grenadiers upon their left. The 5th and 38th battalions drawn up in the rear of those corps, and the 43d and 52d battalions made a third line. The rebels upon the heights were perceived to be in great force, and strongly posted. A redoubt, thrown up on the hill at right, with other works, full of men, defended with cannon, and a large body posted in the houses in Charlestown, covered their right flank; and their center and left were covered by a breast work, part of it cannon proof, which reached from the left of the redoubt to the Mystick or Medford River.

The appearance of the rebels strength, and the large columns seen pouring in to their assistance, occasioned an application for the troops to be reinforced with some companies of light infantry and grenadiers, the 47th battalion, and the 1st battalion of Marines, the whole, when in conjunction, making a body of something above 2000 men. These troops disembarked, formed in two lines, and the attack began by a sharp cannonade from our field pieces and howitzers, the lines advancing slowly, and frequently halting, to give time for the artillery to fire.—The light infantry was directed to force the left point of the breast work, to take the rebel line in flank, and the grenadiers to attack in front, supported by the 5th and 52d battalion. Those orders were executed with perseverance, under a heavy fire from the vast numbers of the rebels, and notwithstanding various impediments before the troops could reach the works, and though the left under Brigadier-General Pigot was engaged also with the rebels at Charlestown, which at a critical moment was set on fire, the Brigadier pursued his point, and carried the redoubt.

The rebels were then forced from other strong holds, and pursued till they were drove clear off the peninsula, leaving five pieces of cannon behind them.

The loss the rebels sustained must have been considerable from the great numbers they carried off during the time of action, and buried in holes, since discovered, exclusive of what they suffered by the Shipping and Boats; near one hundred were buried the day after, and thirty found wounded in the field, three of whom are since dead.

I enclose your Lordship a return of the killed and wounded of his Majesty's troops.

This action has shewn the superiority of the King's troops, who, under every disadvantage, attacked and defeated above three times their own number, strongly posted and covered by breast-works.

The conduct of Major General Howe was conspicuous on this occasion, and his example spirited the troops, in which Major General Clinton assisted, who followed the reinforcement. And in justice to Brigadier-General Pigot, I am to add, that the success of the day must in a great measure be attributed to his firmness and gallantry.

Lieutenant-Colonels Nesbit, Abercrombie, and Clarke; Majors Butler, Williams, Bruce, Spendlove, Smelt, Mitchel, Pitcairne, and Short, exerted themselves remarkably; and the valour of the British officers and soldiers in general was at no time more conspicuous than in this action. I have the honour to be, &c.

THOMAS GAGE.

[For the Return of the Killed and Wounded, see the last Page.]

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NEW-YORK, October 5.

By Capt. Little, in eleven days from Charlestown, South-Carolina, we are informed, that on the 15th September, the commander of his Majesty's ship Tamer, and another armed vessel pressed two of Capt. Little's men, and two passengers, likewise hands out of all the vessels they could come at, on purpose to assist them in taking the cannon from Fort Johnson, but could not effect their design; the Tamer's barge with a number of armed men went to shore, spiked up some of the cannon, and threw the carriages over the walls; next morning before day about 500 of the militia took possession of the Fort, and in a few hours had several of the guns mounted again; the Fort is in good repair; the Tamer and the armed vessel very prudently withdrew from the reach of the cannon, and sail further down the harbour, where they now lie: The Governor is on board of one of them. *See index, under North Carolina.*

By a gentleman from Albany, we have a confirmation of the reports of our provincials forces having cut off the communication between St. John's and Montreal, and of Mr. Livingston's having attacked and defeated a party of the regulars; and a further account that Gen. Montgomery, had summoned the commanding officer, at St. John's, *Prescot*, to surrender, which he for the present had declined.

A gentleman arrived here yesterday morning from the camp at the Isle au Noix, which place he departed from the 16th ult. where he left General Montgomery with about 3000 men, who intended the next day to make an attack on St. John's, which was defended by Col. Templer and about 600 regulars with some Indians: He says a large schooner of 12 guns lay waiting half a mile from the fort, but that she could not get into the Lake so as to annoy our troops by reason of a large boom being laid from the Isle au Noix to the opposite shore; that Colonels Allan and Brown had got into Canada, where they were joined by 500 men at La Prairie and Chambli, and had cut off an escort of thirteen waggon loads of provision intended for St. John's, and were determined to prevent any supplies being sent to that post; that in the first skirmish our people were up to their waist in water, but being animated by their brave General, and other worthy officers, who exposed themselves much on the occasion, they soon made the enemy retreat, with the loss of their commander Matthias Johnson; that in the boat which was sunk by the Gondola, there were a number of gentlemen from Quebec and Montreal, who all perished.

Wednesday last arrived here in 8 weeks from Liverpool, the brig Havannah, Capt. Hamilton, by whom we have English papers to the 7th of August, which, together with letters and other advices by the same vessel, give us the following intelligence, viz. That a number of transports had sailed for Embden, and several more at Spithead and other ports, were getting ready with all possible expedition for the same place, in order to take in 10,000 Hanoverians, who with several more regiments from England and Ireland and a regiment of Highlanders from Scotland, under Gen. Murray, were destined to reinforce General Gage's army at Boston.—Tho' some supposed that part of the said forces were intended for other parts of America, as we are well informed that the Ministry had it in contemplation to send one or more regiments to Charles Town, in South-Carolina, 4000 to Alexandria in Virginia, some to New-York, and other places; but as it is not probable they will be able to sent to so many places sufficient numbers to give any probability of success to their designs, it seems most likely that the greatest part of these forces are going to Boston, and that if it is intended that any other place shall be visited, the whole of the remainder are to go there. A strong squadron of men of war are getting ready to convoy these troops to the places of their destination in America. They may be expected in the course of this month, and every exposed place ought to be fully prepared for their reception.

NEWPORT, October 9.

By the motions of some of the men of war and transports, in this harbour, last Monday, it was suspected they intended to take off live stock from the farms on the south part of this island, called Brenton's Neck, the ensuing night; whereupon a number of persons went down in the evening and brought off about 1000 sheep and between 40 and 50 head of horned cattle from several farms: But there still remained a considerable number of cattle, sheep and hogs, on two farms belonging to Jahleel and Benjamin Brenton, great part of which 'tis supposed were by them there collected for and sold to the men of war, to be sent to Boston, for the express purpose of supplying our inveterate enemies.—The next day the ships took off, from said Brentons farms, about 25 head of cattle and 150 sheep; on Wednesday they took 5 or 6 more cattle. There being still left on the farms of James, Jahleel, and Benjamin Brenton, between 60 and 70 head of cattle. On Wednesday, and Thursday morning, about 300 *Minute-men* arrived here from the county of Providence, Tiverton and Little Compton, under the command of the Colonels Eseck Hopkins and William Richmond, Esqrs. and as soon as they had refreshed themselves, they marched into the Neck, and brought off 66 horned cattle, some sheep, hogs, and poultry, the ships the same time lying within gun shot, and discharged several cannon at them, but without any effect.

This town having been threatened to be fired on from the men of war, on account of the armed force which made its appearance here, a great many of the inhabitants moved part of all their effects out; and many families have left the town. The carts, chaises, riding chairs, and trucks, were so numerous that the streets and roads were almost blocked up with them. Thursday and Friday being rainy and muddy, the poor women and children were much exposed in looking out for some place of safety; the people continued moving out very fast all Saturday, and yesterday, with their effects.

Saturday afternoon the ships Rose, Glasgow and Swan, a brig with 6 guns, and 1 or 2 small kind of bomb-mortars, 3 or 4 tenders, 2 transports, and several wood-vessels, &c. making in all 15 sail, weighed anchor and went up the river, entered the harbour of Bristol, and demanded three hundred sheep, which not being complied with, between 8 and 9 o'clock, they began a heavy fire on the town, and continued it upwards of an hour; in which time, a number of shot went through the houses of William Bradford, Esq; Capt. Ingraham, damaged the church a little, and several shops, stables, &c. The women and children, in great distress, (dark and rainy as it was) were obliged to leave their habitations, and seek shelter in the adjacent country. Between 9 and 10 o'clock, a committee was appointed to go on board, who settled the matter by giving or selling 40 sheep.—In the small defenceless town of Bristol, were near 100 persons very sick, and dead, at the time of this firing, and we are assured two sick actually died of the fright.

We hear the men of war have cut up a quantity of corn at Popoſquaſh or Hog-Island.

Early on Thursday morning sailed, the Vipe sloop of war, wind N. E. supposed to be gone to New-York.

CAMBRIDGE, October 12.

Last Tuesday one of our Privateers from Beverly, having been on a Cruize in the Bay, was followed, on her Return into Port, by the Nautilus Man of War. The Privateer run herself in a Cove a little without Beverly Harbour, where the People speedily assembled, stripped her, and carried her Guns, &c. ashore. The Man of War was soon within Gun-shot, when the also put about; she however let go an Anchor, and bringing her Broadside to bear, began to fire upon the Privateer. The People of Salem and Beverly soon returned the Compliment from a Number of Cannon on Shore, keeping up a warm and well directed Fire on the Man of War for 2 or 3 Hours, and it is supposed did her considerable Damage, and probably killed and wounded some of her Men; but before they could board her, which they were preparing to do, the Tide arose about 8 o'Clock in the Evening, when she cut her Cable, and got off. Some of her Shot struck one or two Buildings in Beverly; but no Lives were lost on our Side, and the Privateer damaged very little, if any.

Last Thursday Morning after a short Illness, died at Dorchester, the Rev'd AMOS ADAMS, Pastor of the first Church of Christ in Roxbury, In the 48th Year of his Age, and 23d of his Ministry.—In this Gentleman were united the obliging Friend, the affectionate Husband and the indulgent Parent. Having in early Life devoted himself to the Work of the Ministry, he laboured in it to the last with unabating Vigour. He was fervent in Devotion, and his Discourses, always animated by a lively and expressive Action, were calculated to warm the Heart and persuade the Judgment; nor was he less remarkable for the Pathos with which he uttered divine Truths, than for his sincere and stedfast Principles, unwearied Industry, universal Benevolence, and an amiable Disposition. As he lived, so he died the Ornament of Religion, and Friend of Mankind. His Family, as well as his Church and People, now driven into various Parts of the Country, almost refuse to be comforted.—God grant them that Consolation, which they so much stand in Need of.

No Express is yet arrived here with an Account of the taking Montreal.

The following is a Copy of a Letter from a principal Officer of the New-Hampshire Troops.

Camp near St. John's, 23d September, 1775.

GENTLEMEN,

WE are now encamp'd within a Mile of St. John's, the Enemy every Day throwing Shells or Balls at our Intrenchments, but without Success. We shall have our Batteries ready to play upon them To-morrow, or the next Day at farthest. Our Men are all in good Spirits. We arrived at the Isle aux Noix the 16th, and the next Day we came within a Mile and Half of the Enemy, who saluted us with Shells; no Damage was done; we lay upon our Arms all Night, and in the Morning I was detached with a Party of 400 Men to reinforce Major Brown, who had taken 8 Waggons from the Enemy, loaded with Stores.—Before we could get up to him he was engaged, and obliged to retreat, but saved his Booty. They upon our Approach saluted us very warm with grape Shot; we did not lose one Man; what the Enemy lost I cannot tell, but we found some Blood on the Ground; they retreated to the Fort, and we keep Possession of the Ground, and have got a considerable Intrenchment. Major Brown has took twelve Waggons more loaded with Wine, Rum, Pork, &c. Every Thing seems to prosper well. I have nothing more particular, only a Party was fired on at Capt. Hugen's House. We had three Canadians wounded.

I have the Command of the Green Mountain Boys, and a Detachment of Col. Henman's Regiment.

I am, &c. T. B.

HARTFORD, October 9.

By an Express from Ticonderoga which came to Town last Night we have certain Intelligence, That our people are in possession of Montreal; that they have taken a Quantity of Provision going to the Enemy at St. John's—intercepted a Letter from the Commander of the Fort to Gen. Carlton, informing that they had not more than three Weeks Provision, and must speedily give up, unless some Relief could be had. We are further advised, that our People had intrenched near the Fort, were about to attack it, and that Articles of Capitulation had been proposed by the Enemy, but rejected by Gen. Montgomery. *See pa. 838, 846*

DIED, At Wethersfield, Dr. Eleazer Porter, aged 68. At Mansfield, the Hon. Shubael Conant, Esq; At New-Haven, the Hon. James Abraham Hillhouse, Esq; At Portsmouth, Mrs. Parker, Wife of the Hon. William Parker, Esq;

——At Salem, Mr. Thorndike Proctor, whose Death is much lamented, being esteemed as an honest, worthy and useful Member of Society.

ENOCH GREENLEAF

ADVERTISES all who are indebted to the Company of AMORY and GREENLEAF, that he now resides at Hollis in the County of Hillsborough and Province of New-Hampshire, to whom they are desired to apply and pay their respective Balances.

N. B. Said Greenleaf has for Sale New-England and West-India Rum, Sugars, with sundry Articles of West-India and English Goods, Some Brassiery Ware, and choice French Indigo per Dozen or smaller Quantity.

Nicholas Ferreter, from *Boston*,

INFORMS the Publick, that he makes all Sorts of white Ropes, Cart Ropes and Bed Cords, by the Dozen or single one; all Sorts of Lines, and Hair Lines; he also sells the best of Shoe Hemp, just over the North Bridge, in Concord, all at the cheapest Rates, where the smallest Favour will be gratefully acknowledged.

Concord, 30th October, 1775.

◇ *Engagement at Bunker hill, see pa. 784.* ‖ *See indexes, under Army British.*) *See index, under Army of the United Colonies.* × *See indexes, under men of War.* † *See Burgoyne's Letter, pa. 844.* (1) *see pa. 805. 825*

LONDON, July 25.

Return of the Officers, Non commissioned Officers, and Privates, killed and wounded, of his Majesty's Troops, at the Attack of the Redoubts and Intrenchments on the Heights of Charles-Town, June 17, 1775, transmitted by General Gage to the Earl of Dartmouth, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

Royal Reg. artillery. Capts. Huddleston, and Lemoin, Lieut. Shuttleworth, 1 serjeant, 8 rank and file, wounded.

5th. Capts. Harris, Jackson, Downs, and Marscen, Lieuts. M'Clintock and Crokes, Enfigns Charlton and Balequire, wounded. 1 drum and fife, killed. 12 serjeants, 2 drummers and fifers, 116 rank and file, wounded.

10th. Capts. Parsons and Fitzgerald, Lieuts. Pettigrew, Vernot, Hamilton and Kelly, wounded. 2 serjeants, 5 rank and file, killed. 1 drummer and fifer, 39 rank and file, wounded.

18th. Lieut. Richardson, wounded. 3 rank and file, killed. 7 rank and file, wounded.

22d. Lieut. Col. Abercromby, wounded, and since dead.

23d. Capt. Blakeny, Lieuts. Beckwith, Cochrane, Lenthall, wounded. 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 21 rank and file, killed. 2 Serjeants, 1 drummer and fifer, 35 rank and file, wounded.

35th. Lieut. Baird, killed. Capts. Drew, and Lyon, Lieuts. Medley and Campbell, wounded. 18 rank and file, killed. 3 serjeants, 2 drummers, 41 rank and file, wounded.

38th. Lieut. Dutton, killed. Capts. Hoker and Boyd, Lieut. Chriftie, Capt. House, Lieut. Myres, Enfigns Serjeant and Sweney, Quarter Master Mitchell, wounded. 2 serjeants, 23 rank and file, killed. 4 serjeants, 1 drummer and fifer, 69 rank and file, wounded.

43d. Major Spendlove, Capt. M'Kenzie, Lieuts. Robinson and Dalrymple, wounded. 2 serjeants. 20 rank and file, killed. 3 serjeants, 2 drummers and fifers, 77 rank and file, wounded.

47th. Major Smelt, Capts. Craig, England, Alcock, and Lieut. England, wounded. Lieuts. Hilliard, and Gould, wounded, since dead. 1 serjeant, 15 rank and file, killed. 3 serjeants, 47 rank and file, wounded.

52d. Major Williams, wounded, since dead. Capts. Addison, Smith and Davidson, killed. Capt. Nelson, Lieuts. Higgins, Thompson, Crawford, Enfigns Chetwynd, and Græme, wounded. 1 serjeant, 20 rank and file, killed. 7 serjeants, 73 rank and file, wounded.

59th. Lieut. Haynes, wounded. 6 rank and file, killed. 25 rank and file, wounded.

63d. Lieut. Dalrymple, killed. Capts. Folliot, and Stopford, wounded. 1 serjeant, 7 rank and file, killed. 2 serjeants, 2 drummer, 25 rank and file, wounded.

65th. Capt. Hudson, killed. Major Butler, Capt. Sinclair, Lieuts. Paxton, Hales, and Smith, wounded. 1 serjeant, 8 rank and file, killed. 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 23 rank and file, wounded.

1st bat. Marines. Major Pitcairne, wounded, since dead. Capt. Ellis, Lieuts. Shea, and Finnie, killed. Capts. Averne, Chudleigh, Johnson, and Lieut. Rogg, wounded. 2 serjeants, 15 rank and file, killed. 2 serjeants, 55 rank and file, wounded.

2d bat. Marines. Capt. Campbell, Lieut. Gardiner, killed. Capt. Logan, Lieuts. Dyer, Brisbane, wounded. 5 rank and file killed. 1 serjeant, 29 rank and file wounded.

Officers attending on General Howe.

63th. Captain Sherwin, aid de camp, killed.
24th. Lieut. Bruce, killed. Enfign Hesketh, wounded.
Royal Navy. Lieut. Jordan, wounded.
Engineer Lieut. Page, wounded.
Volunteers, late Barre's. Lieut. Alexander Campbell, on half pay, wounded.
Royal Artillery. Mr. Vance, wounded.
4th Foot. Mr. Dorcus, wounded.
35th. Mr. Maden, wounded.
52d. Mr. Harrison, wounded.
59th. Mr. Clark, wounded.
2d bat. Marines. Mr. Bowman, wounded.

TOTAL.

1 Lieutenant Colonel, 2 Majors, 7 Captains, 9 Lieutenants, 15 serjeants, 1 drummer, 191 rank and file, killed. 3 Majors, 27 Captains, 32 Lieutenants, 8 Enfigns, 40 serjeants, 12 drummers, 706 rank and file, wounded.

N. B. Captain Downes, of the 5th Regiment, and Lieut. Higgins, of the 52d, died of their wounds on the 24th Instant.

July 29. The account of the late action between the Americans and the troops of General Gage, is one of the most evasive and unsatisfactory that was ever yet obtruded on the public, even through the channel of a ministerial paper; and yet it is every way worthy of the victory which it affects to describe. The General sent out "something above 2000 men," of whom, *something above half* (i. e. 1053) are either killed or wounded. The General, however, takes care not to mention how many hours were employed in the prosecution of this hopeful business, but nevertheless pretends to tell us that great numbers of the enemy were destroyed; and seems to have employed his soldiers in digging up such as were buried in holes, that he might have the power to ascertain the value of his conquest. With all the vanity of a military man, he praises the conduct of the officers under his command; but prudently omits to say whether any such advantage has been gained, as may be supposed to make up for the loss of "one Lieutenant Colonel, two Majors, seven Captains, nine Lieutenants, fifteen serjeants, one drummer, one hundred and ninety-one rank and file, *killed*, and three Majors, twenty seven Captains, thirty-two Lieutenants, eight Enfigns, forty serjeants, twelve drummers and seven hundred and six rank and file, *wounded*," and unfit for service.

In short, if every time the General sends out his brace of thousands, the one half of them should either drop, or be rendered useless, we shall soon see an end to the war in America, but yet it cannot be expected to terminate in our own favour.

To be sold by *James Hastie*,
At his Store in SALEM,
A Parcel of West-India RUM & SUGAR,
cheap for Cash.

THERE is just opened and ready for Sale, at BICKER's Store, in Cambridge, a Variety of English Goods, which will be sold as cheap as possibly can be afforded. The Trouble he has been at in procuring the Articles, joined with the Expence of Conveyance, renders them something higher than formerly, though he flatters himself every considerate Purchaser must be fully convinced that they are cheap.

Among his Assortment are the following, viz.—Blue, green, buff and claret coloured Broad-Cloths, Lambskins, Bearskins, Ratteens, Coatings, Baizes, Duffils, Kerseys, Serges, Velvet and Velverets, spotted Velvets, Corderoys, a fine Assortment of 3-4, 7-8 and yard-wide Manchester Checks, brown Hollands, Breeches Pieces of most Colours, worsted and cotton Hose, Handkerchiefs of most Kinds, Shalloons, Tammies, Dowlas, Diaper, Ruffia Linens, Tapes, Ribbons, Qualities, Twist, Sewing Silks, Buttons, Buckram, Threads, silver plated shoe Buckles, with a Variety of other Articles.

N. B. A few very neat Hangers, Epolettes, and Bands for Hats.

STRAYED from Elijah Livermore, of Waltham, about the latter End of June, six Wether, and three Ewe SHEEP, chiefly fettered with wooden Fetters, with their off Ears cropt. And I promise a handsome Reward for the Information of said Sheep. ELIJAH LIVERMORE.

READY Cash for Hog's BRISTLES, by CORNELIUS COOPER, Brush-Maker, on the West Side of the Great Bridge, Providence, who makes and sells all Sorts of BRUSHES, Wholesale and Retail. He hopes the Farmers and others, who have any Hogs to kill this Fall, will be careful in saving their Bristles, that he may be enabled to carry on his Business. As he is the first he hopes to meet with Encouragement from the Public in general; he likewise makes and sells Spit Blacking Ball, for Shoes and Boots, well calculated to preserve the Leather, and give a good Gloss.

N. B. He wants a smart active Lad, as an Apprentice. (6w.

THESE may certify the Public, that one of the Soldiers belonging to the Army hath brought home two silk Jackets, very valuable, (now taken by the Committee of Inspection in order to advertise.) Whoever is the Owner that can describe said Jackets, and will send by the Post, shall have them sent down. By Order of the Committee,
Province of New-Hampshire, MOODY MORS, Clerk.
Salem, August 5, 1775.

LOST by me the Subscriber, on the Evening of the 20th of September Instant, between Winter-Hill in Charlestown, and Mr. Monroe's Tavern in Lexington, a Devonshire Kersey great Coat, of a darkish cloth colour, had whitish colour'd basket Buttons, but are chiefly lost off. Whoever hath taken up said Coat and will convey it to Capt. Josiah Crosby, in Col. Reed's Regiment, on Winter-Hill, or give Information where said Coat may be had, shall have eight Shillings Reward, paid by September 28, 1775. JOSEPH BUTTERFIELD.

TAKEN through Mistake, a grey mare, about 14 Hands high, from Cambridge, near Fort No. 2, and left in her Room a grey Mare, with a white Spot on her Nose, and a dark Print of a Breast Plate on her Breast. Whoever will bring the missing Mare to Mr. Jones's Tavern in Cambridge, shall have a handsome Reward. And the Owner of the Mare that was left, by applying to Mr. Jones, may have her again.

CYRUS BALDWIN

ACQUAINTS all those who have Concerns with him that he resides at the House of Mr. James Baldwin, in Woburn; and earnestly requests that they would not be unmindful of him.

STRAYED or stolen from Lechmere's Point, at Fort No. 3, a brown Mare, five Years old, about 13 Hands high, branded with the Letter S on the left Shoulder, paces and trots. Whoever takes up said Mare, and returns her to the said Fort, shall have Three Dollars Reward, and all necessary Charges paid, by JASON WARREN.

FOUND, in Menotomy, one Day last Week, a Pocket-Book, containing a small Sum of Money. Inquire of the Printers.

FOUND, a Lady's UMBRELLA, supposed to be left some Months since. Inquire of the Printers.

STRAYED or stolen from a Pasture adjoining the House of the Widow Storer in Watertown, on the 29th of September last, one red and two bay Horses, about 14 Hands high each; one of said Horses about 12 Years old, a thick well set Horse, black Tail and Mane, said Mane is very thick, a small Bunch or Swelling on the Top of his Head, paces principally, and pretty swift. One other of said Horses a flaxen Main and Tail, white Face, the lower Part of his Feet white, about 7 Years old. The other of said Horses about 4 Years old, with a Star in his Forehead, trots and paces. Whoever shall take up said Horses, or either of them, and convey the same to the said Widow Storer's, or to Simeon Dwight at Weston, or to Mr. Abner Ellis at Dedham, shall be well rewarded for their Trouble by
October 4, 1775. SIMEON DWIGHT.

Concord, September 28. 1775.

BROKE GAOL last Night the following Persons, viz. *Josiah Jones*, aged about 30 Years, about 5 Feet seven or eight Inches high, dark Complexion, short brown Hair; had on a Chocolate coloured Coat and Jacket, brown colour'd Royal-Ribb'd Breeches, and grey coloured Worsted Stockings.

Dr. *Jonathan Hicks*, about 35 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 9 Inches, very straight, fair Complection, dark straight Hair, clubb'd behind; had on a light blue Coat and Waistcoat, and brown coloured Royal-Ribb'd Breeches.

Capt. *William Likely*, Mariner, a Scotchman, about 40 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, dark Complection, bushy Hair; had on a Cloth-coloured Coat, a red and white Gingham Jacket, white Ticken Drawers, and a blue Surtout; he had with him, a Suit of Chocolate coloured Cloaths, which he may probably have had on.

Whoever will apprehend the above Persons, and convey them to *Ephraim Jones* of Concord, shall have TEN DOLLARS Reward, for each or either of them, besides necessary Charges, paid by EPHRAIM JONES, Gaoler.

N. B. TEN DOLLARS, will be also paid to any Person or Persons, who shall discover any Person who may be convicted of being accessary to their Escape. E. J.

*** This Advertisement is requested to be published in every News Paper in this Colony.

SHRUB.

CHOICE SHRUB to be sold by JOHN CROSBY, Lemmon Trader. One Jill and a half is sufficient to one Quart of Water, to make delicate Punch, without any other Thing.

The above SHRUB, that has been of so great Reputation for this Twenty Years past, is to be had at WALES and DAVIS's Store, adjoining Stony-River, and very near Col. Joseph Williams's, at Roxbury.

NATH'L SPARHAWK

Begs Leave to acquaint his good Customers and all others, that he has now on Hand a good Assortment of ENGLISH and INDIA GOODS,——Among which are,

A Variety of black figur'd Sattins; blue, red and white ditto; black plain ditto; black, white and blue figur'd Modes; blue, white, black and pink coloured Sarsnets, Persians, black and cloth-colour'd English and India Taffeties, 3-4 and half-ell changeable Lutestrings, black Paduasoy, green Damask, a fine Assortment of Ribbons, Hair and Small Trimmings, white blond Lace, Dutch Lace, cap Wire, gold and silver basket Buttons, silver Persian Binding, &c.—With a Variety of other Articles, too tedious to enumerate in an Advertisement:—All which will be sold at his cheap Store in King-Street, SALEM, opposite the Custom-House.

N. B. An Assortment of yellow and white stone Ware, blue and white china Cups and Saucers, a few Bags of Cotton, Men's beaver, beaverett, castor and felt hats, black and white whiskey Caps, with Cords for Children, English Loaf-Sugar, 6d. Nails, Bar-Iron, Cinnamon, Mace, &c. &c.

JOSEPH VERRIEUL

Begs Leave to inform the Publick, that he intends opening a public School for teaching the French Language in some Part of the Country, where he can find the best Encouragement; and as he hopes for good Encouragement, he means not to impose upon the Publick; therefore he is willing to be examined by any Judges of the French and English Language, &c. &c. &c.

The said VERRIEUL would also inform the Publick of the Conditions on which he means to keep the School, viz. Six Shillings a Month for each Scholar, and bind himself to keep said School from 9 to 12, and from 2 to 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon.

The said Verrieul may be found in Capt. Ephraim Cary's Chamber, in the College.

TAKEN up by John Willon of Cambridge, a dark forrel Mare, with a white Strip in her Face, her hind Feet white, about 6 Years old. The Owner may have her again, paying the Charges of advertising and keeping the same.
Cambridge, September 25. 1775.

ALL Persons having Demands against the Estate of JEREMIAH LEE, late of Marblehead, in the County of Essex, Esquire, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to MARTHA LEE and JOSEPH LEE of Marblehead, or NATHANIEL TRACY of Newbury-Port, Administrators and Administrators of said Estate, or to their Attorney, Mr. STEPHEN SEWALL, now residing in Marblehead. All Persons indebted to the Estate are desired to make speedy Payment to the Administratrix and Administrators, or to their Attorney.
Marblehead, July 7, 1775. (3m.)

STOLE in the Night between the 18th and 19th of September, three Pieces of Cloth, one Piece was mixt with blue, red and white, about 12 Yards; one other Piece was claret, about 8 Yards; and the other Piece was a dark cloth colour, about 5 Yards. Any Person that will secure said Thief so that he may be brought to Justice shall have four Dollars Reward and necessary Charges paid by me, *David Goodhue*, of Wenham.

CAptivated or deserted from her Camp at Cambridge, about the 20th Instant, a light red MARE, 7 Years old, trots chiefly, but very hard, canters well, and paces some, her Main about 6 Inches long, and hangs on both Sides, has a short square Dock, a white Face, her hind Leg white as far as the gambrel Joint, which Joint is uncommonly large by a Wound. Whoever will secure said Mare, and give Intelligence of her, or send her to the Subscriber, at the red House near the Post-Office, shall be well rewarded for his Trouble and Kindness, by
Cambridge, September 25, 1775. SAMUEL TENNY.

September 7, 1775.

STRAYED or stolen from Mr. Henry Williams, of Roxbury, between the Month of July and the above Date, a likely, well built black Mare, and a Colt by her Side, about 14 Hands high, 9 Years old, a small white Spot in her Forehead, paces and trots, somewhat lame with her fore Feet, has a short Tail; the Colt is a Horse Colt, of a bay Colour, with a black Main and Tail. Whoever will take up said return said Mare and Colt to Mr. Henry Williams of Roxbury, or to the Subscriber at Worcester, shall receive one Guinea Reward.
THO. BUMSTEAD.

Cambridge, September 28, 1775.

STRAYED or stolen out of the Pasture of Mr. Stephen Wait of Malden, last Monday Night, a bay or chestnut MARE, 14 Hands high, paces chiefly, a little gall'd on the near Side under the Saddle, and somewhat chafed with the curb Bridle, and has a long black Tail and Mane. Whoever will take up said Mare and convey her to said Wait, or to Mr. Keith's Tavern in Malden, or to Major Fuller's in Newton, shall be handsomely rewarded, by SAMUEL RUGGLES.

STRAYED or stolen from me the Subscriber, a chestnut colour'd Mare, 8 Years old, with a white Star in her Forehead, and left hind Foot white, and a Number of white Hairs mixt upon the right Thigh and Hip, with a long Main and Tail, paces and trots well. Whoever will take up said Mare and convey her to me, shall have two Dollars Reward and all necessary Charges paid by me, SAMUEL GARDNER.
Danvers, September 26, 1775.

STRAYED or stolen on the 20th of August, a HORSE, of a very dark brown, almost black, 9 Years old, about 14 Hands high, paces, trots and ambles, but mostly inclines to trot, his Carriage is very lofty, and is very high in the Withers, he has an indistinct Blaze in his Forehead, not reaching quite to his Nose, none of his Feet are white. Whoever will bring said Horse to the Subscriber on Prospect-Hill, near the Fort, or give such Information that he may get him again, shall be handsomely rewarded by EBENEZER RICHMOND.

STRAYED away from the Subscriber, on Winter-Hill, about five Weeks ago, a dark bay Mare, pasture Years old, 13 Hands high, with a short Main and Tail, trots and paces well. Whoever has or may take up said Mare, and will give Information to Capt. Adam Wheeler, in Col. Doolittle's Regiment, on Winter-Hill, or to the Subscriber at Rutland, so that he may have her again, shall receive a handsome Reward, and all necessary Charges paid by me, JOHN DUNKIN.
Winter-Hill, June 28, 1775.

TAKEN up near Charlestown Neck, one strait bodied Coat, two women's Gowns, one table Cloth, also two Napkins. The Owners may have said Articles again, by describing them, and applying to Capt. Ezra Town's Company, in Col. James Reed's Regiment.

LOST, or stolen out of a Room in Cambridge, last Sunday, a GOLD WATCH, Maker's Name Dupont; the Seal, a Shakespear's Head, a red Cornelian. No. 200 on the Rim of the outer Case. Whoever delivers the said Watch to the Printers of this Paper, in Cambridge, shall receive TWENTY DOLLARS Reward, without any Questions being asked.

† See indexes, under Army British. ‡ See pa. 754, & Burgoynes Letter, pa. 844. ‖ See pa. 817.
§ See index, under Army of the United Colonies. — See indexes, under Army British, & Army of the United Colonies.